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WORK OF THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE BRIEFED—DELIBERATIONS OVER MATTERS OF MOMENT TO THE COMMON COUNTRY—NOTES.

On Tuesday the house went into committee on the consideration of the bill appropriating $636,189 for an additional force to carry into effect the provision of the dependent pension bill. Pending this motion, he moved that debate be limited to two hours. Agreed to, yeas 114, nays 60. One hundred and twenty-two members announced paired on this vote. The previous motion was then agreed to, yeas 135, nays 37, and accordingly the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Brannon, of Michigan, in the chair), on the bill stated. A little colloquy in regard to the civil service law arose between Messrs. Cannon and Houk, which led all the democratic side of the house to amusement. The committee then rose, the bill was passed, and the house at 4:10 adjourned.

The senate, on Tuesday, resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, at page fifty, the first item being for $200,000 for surveying public lands, disagreed to, committee on appropriations, one [illegible] an increase of that amount [illegible] lands, [illegible],000. Mr. Gorman explained the amendment, stating that the object of it was to throw open to settlement lands intended (by the act of October, 1888,) to be reserved for irrigation. Discussion of the amendment lasted until 6 o'clock, when, without disposing of it, the senate adjourned. A large part of the debate was upon the management of the geological survey.

The journal having been read and approved, the house, on Wednesday, went into committee upon the whole, Mr. Peters, of Kansas, in the chair, and [illegible] was very vigorous and [illegible]. Without his session, the [illegible] of Iowa, [illegible] "Hyson is not at [illegible] "What's what I said," [illegible] "That's what I said." [illegible] of bridges [illegible] Apollo, Iowa. [illegible] thorities, in Havana, of [illegible] Diaz, an American citizen and a [illegible] of the gospel. Mr. Teller introduced a bill giving a pension of $2,000 a year to Mrs. Jesse Fremont. Referred to the committee on pensions. Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill to establish limited postal and telegraph service. Referred to the post-office committee. The senate then went into a brief executive session. The doors were reopened at 1:30. On motion of Mr. Hawley, the bill to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Chickamauga was taken from the calendar and passed, with some minor amendments. The senate resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, the pending amendment being to increase the appropriation for surveying public lands from $200,000 to $600,000. The amendment was agreed to. The next amendment that provoked discussion was one increasing the item for a topographical survey from $200,000 to $300,000. This brought out a lengthy [illegible] reported and place[illegible] committee [illegible] Dawes, from the committee on appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation bill, and said that immediately after the conclusion of the sundry civill appropriation bill, he would ask the senate to consider it. It calls for $7,163,811, against $6,022,638, as the bill came from the house. The discussion was resumed, and Mr. Plumb argued in support of the amendment and in general defense of the desert land law, swamp land law and other land laws of the United States. Mr. Call replied to Mr. Plumb, and was still on the floor when, at 6 o'clock, without action on the pending amendment, the senate adjourned, having disposed of only three pages of the bill during the day.

Immediately after reading the journal on Thursday the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Peters, of Kansas in the chair) on the land grant forfeiture bill. A short debate, participated in by Messrs. McRae of Arkansas, Cobb of Alabama, and Payson of Illinois, ensued. On motion of Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, an amendment was adopted providing that all cash entries heretofore permitted to be made within the limits of the grant to aid in the construction of the Alabama and Florida, or the Mobile and Girard railroads, be validated and patents issued to purchasers thereof, provided that the government retains the purchase money. The bill was then reported to the house and passed. The bill, which is the senate bill with the house substitute therefor, forfeits all lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads opposite to, and coterminous with a portion of any such railroad not now completed. The house adjourned.

The senate, on Thursday, resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment to add to the appropriation of $300,000 for topographic surveys, a provision that one half that sum should be expended west of the 101st meridian, and that the act of October, 1888, reserving irrigable lands, be repealed. Mr. Call continued his argument of Wednesday against the amendment. Mr. Moody argued in favor of the amendment and spoke of its transcendent importance to the people of South Dakota. Mr. Morgan then addressed the senate. He was followed by Mr. Reagan. Without finishing his remarks, Mr. Reagan yielded the floor for a motion to adjourn, no progress having been made with the bill for the day. After a short executive session the senate, at 6:15, adjourned till Friday at 11 a. m.

NOTES.

The president has nominated Samuel Simberly, of Va., to be secretary of legation in the Central American states, and consul general of the United States at Guatemala.

A letter from Pension Commissioner Raum, sent to the Senate on Tuesday in response the resolution of inquiry, shows that the total number of pensioners at all agencies was 532,479 on May 30th last.

The commissioner of the census has appointed the following special agents in Georgia to collect statistics of manufacturers: John B. Vaugn, Augusta; Sam'l Casper, Albany; Seaborn J. Fountain, Macon.

The elections committee of the house, on Thurday, allowed the claims in the contested election cases. Each of the sitting members, whose seats were contested, and each of the contestants get $2,000 to defray the expenses of the contest.

The president, on Thursday, nominated to be general appraisers of merchandise: J. Lewis Stockpole, of Massachusetts: Henderson W. Somerville, of Alabama: Ferdinand N. Shurtleff, of Oregon. Also Oliver S. Spaulding, of Michigan, to be assistant secretary of the treasury, vice George [illegible] Tichenor, resigned; and James T. [illegible]oughton, postmaster, Madison, Ga.

The civil service commission on Wednesday issued the following circular: The number of eligibles on the registers of the civil service commission for most of the southern states is not sufficient to meet the demands of the apportionments for appointments in the departmental service at Washington. There is only a lack of eligibles for the railway mail service from most of these states. To supply the deficiencies the commission has arranged to hold extra commissions at the places named below, on the dates specified: Lexington, Ky., July 23d; Charlotte, N. C., July 24th; Louisville, Ky, July 24th; Nashville, Tenn., July 25th; Columbia, S. C., Memphis, Tenn., St. Louis, Mo., July 26th; Little Rock, Ark., and Macon, Ga., July 28th; Montgomery, Ala., and Shreveport, La., July 30th; Birmingham, Ala., and Dallas, Tex., July 31st; Atlanta, Ga., August 1st; Chattanooga, Tenn., and Houston, Tex., August 2d; Knoxville, [illegible] August 4th; and New Orleans, La., [illegible] 6th; Oxford, Jackson, Miss, August [illegible] aminations for the railway mail service [illegible] July will be held at Richmond, Va., July [illegible] burg, Va., August 6th.

TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE BUSY WORLD.

A SUMMARY OF OUTSIDE AFFAIRS CONDENSED FROM NEWSY DISPATCHES FROM UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN AND WHAT THE CABLE BRINGS.

The Russian government has ordered the building of four new ironclads.

Two blocks of houses were destroyed by fire at Hot Springs, Ark., Wednesday night.

England has assured Italy that she does not intend to abandon her rights in Tunis.

Water began to flow into the reservoir in New York Tuesday through the new aqueducts.

The government of San Salvador has issued a proclamation declaring the country in a stage of siege.

A whole family, consisting of father, mother and six children, were suffocated by charcoal fumes, in Paris, Thursday.

Snow covers the central Alps and continues falling. In the district of Salzkammergut and adjacent country everything has a wintry appearance.

A report has reached the police of New York that a Chinaman grocer at No. 15 Mott street has become afflicted with leprosy and was being concealed by his friends.

Violent wind and rain storms passed over Allentown, Pa., and Trenton, N. J., Thursday afternoon. Four persons at the latter place were felled to the ground by lightning.

A dispatch of Tuesday from London says: Mr. Stanley continues ill. His physician says he is very weak. The queen has sent a message by telegraph making inquiries as to his condition.

A cablegram from Pekin, China, says: The Chinese government, as a consequence of the resignation of Admiral Lang, declares that hereafter it will never confer upon any foreigner real authority in its navy.

The temporary adjustment of the strike of the Louisville and Nashville switchmen, of Louisville was, on [illegible] ten days ago at [illegible] share of their demands. [illegible] is permanent. The New York *World's* Washington [illegible] position in the cabinet [illegible] that the strained [illegible] President [illegible]

At 8:35 p. m., Wednesday night a report was received at Minneapolis that the city of Stillwater, Minn., had been visited by a cyclone and practically wiped out. Wires in the direction of Stillwater were all prostrated by the storm.

Superintendent Porter, of the census office, Thursday, completed an official rough count of the population of the city of New York. The result shows a population of 1,513,501, an increase of 25.4 per cent during the last decade.

An ordinance granting the use of the lake front as part of the site for the world's fair was passed Friday night by requiring Lincoln Park of Chicago. Amendments there, involving the use of no less than 150 acres of the 100 acres of the lake, free of cost, at least to the city, were adopted.

A dispatch from Utica, N. Y., says: The steamer St. Lawrence collided with the pleasure yacht Catherine, in the St. Lawrence river, near Alexandria Bay, Thursday night. Of the party on board the yacht, [illegible] employees of the firm of [illegible] were drowned.

Fifteen hundred sawmill men at Ashland, Ariz., gave notice to their employers Tuesday night that, unless their demand for ten hours' work instead of eleven, and without a corresponding reduction in wages, was granted by July 18th, they would walk out and close every mill in the place. The mill owners will resist the demand.

A Washington, D. C., dispatch says: Heavy thunder storms Thursday afternoon and night did a great deal of damage to property in eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. Telephone, telegraph and electric light wires suffered heavily. A few cases are reported of death or severe injury by lightning, and a couple of cases of drowning occured on the Delaware river by the capsizing of boats and small yachts.

A Council Bluffs, Ia., dispatch says: A fearful tragedy was enacted on Locust street Friday afternoon. Hank Hall, a notorious character, shot and killed his wife, and then shot Geo. E. Bennett, a neighbor, who came to her rescue. Hall then stood in the doorway of his house, revolver in hand, and defied the police officers to approach him. When the officers retired for assistance Hall committed suicide by cutting his throat.

A cable dispatch of Tuesday, from St. Petersburg, Russia, says: There is a strong irritation among the anti-Semites here owing to the fact that some of the prisoners convicted in Paris of being implicated in the nihilist plot are Jews. Stringent measures against the Jews are being prepared by the authorities. These include the suppression of the newspaper *Novosti*, whose editor has been warned that he must settle his affairs and leave the country by 1892.

Five hundred iron workers at the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company's works refused to go to work Tuesday morning. This mill is principally owned by Abraham S. Hewitt, of New York, who is traveling in Europe for his health. The strike is the result of a refusal to sign the scale of Amalgamated societies of iron and steel workers, which has been quietly organizing workers there for some time past. The superintendent says that in Hewitt's absence no one has authority to sign the scale.

A WONDERFUL SIMILARITY.

"Darling," he said, as he kissed the tips of her pretty little pink fingers, "why are you like the art practiced by all the prestidigitators?"

"I don't know," she replied, shuddering slightly, "why am I?"

"Because, precious, you are slight of hand."—[Chatter.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

[illegible] mills, on the Little Miami railroad, twenty nine miles east of Cincinnati. Six persons were killed and a dozen or more seriously injured. Two empty freight cars were being rolled on to a sidetrack, where a car containing 500 kegs of gunpowder was standing, and as the cars struck there was a terrific explosion, and immediately afterwards another car containing 800 kegs of gunpowder exploded, making 1,300 kegs altogether. William Fanly, a brakeman in service of the Little Miami, was standing on one of the empty cars when the explosion occurred. His body must have been blown to atoms, for no trace of it has yet been found. Five other persons, supposed to be employes of the powder company, were killed.

The King Powder company, and Fester's Cartridge company have works on both sides of the river along the railroad. The explosion occurred on the south side and the destruction was enormous. There are a number of cottages occupied by workmen in the powder factory and situated close to the [illegible] were shattered by the explosion. The railway station, or freight house, belonging to the Little Miami railroad, together with all adjacent buildings, were set on fire and totally consumed.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The Panhandle train, due at Cincinnati at 7:30 Tuesday evening, arrived at 11:45, a delay of five and a quarter hours, being caused by the accident at King's station. Passengers on the train say that the wrecked district presents a scene of desolation, and give the further information that in a dwelling shattered by the explosion an unknown woman had her back broken by the shock, and an infant child was killed. The reports of ten killed and thirty or forty wounded are also confirmed.

Who First Discovered America?

Seven cities claimed the honor of giving birth to Homer. Almost as many nationalities claim the honor of the first discovery of America. Egyptian priests told Plato more than two thousand years ago of a vast island once lying west of Europe and Africa, which thousands of years before had been thickly settled by an enlightened people, but which, by a great convulsion of nature, had sunk into the bosom of the sea. Of this Atlantis the Greek poets sang. The Norwegians tell us that their navigators, settled in Greenland, first discovered America on the coasts of New England, at the beginning of the eleventh century. The Welsh tell us that Madac, a prince of Wales, sailed on an expedition westward, in the twelfth century, and discovered and landed in the more southern part of North America. Italians tell us that Zeno, a Venetian, probably first discovered northeastern America in the fourteenth century, and that their Americus Vespucius certainly did so, late in the fifteenth century, and for that reason his name was given to this continent. Spain claims for Columbus (an Italian) and itself the honor of the first discovery of our continent four hundred years ago, while the English claim that honor for Sebastian Cabot, an Italian in the British service, who actually saw the American continent a few weeks before Columbus did.—[New York Voice.

AN INTELLIGENT PILGRIM.

Hardbake—Did you visit the tomb of Adam when you were in the Holy Land, Mr. Green?

Mr. Green—No I didn't go inside a cemetery all the while I was there.

OCULAR DEMONSTRATION DESIRED.

Bjones (sternly)—Are you a tramp?

Tramp (frankly)—I am.

Bjones (persuasively)—Let me see you tramp.—[Minneapolis Journal.

A FEARFUL STORM

IN WHICH OVER ONE HUNDRED SOULS FINDS WATERY GRAVES.

A dispatch from Lake City, Minn., says: Sunday night just before dark a disastrous cyclone bore down upon this community, and in a few minutes nearly two hundred people were killed. A little before dark a terrific wind struck the village, driving every one in doors. Trees were uprooted, buildings wrecked, and much damage done in the short time the storm lasted. In a few moments the news was abroad that an excursion boat, with over 200 people on it was capsized in the middle of Lake Pepin. The boat was the steamer Sea Wing, which had on board an excursion party to the encampment of the First Regiment National Guards of Minnesota, which was being held a mile below the city. The steamer started back on the homeward trip, when the storm struck her. The boat was crowded to its fullest capacity, about 150 men, women and children from Red Wing and Diamond Bluff being on board, and about 50 people on a barge which was attached to the side of the steamer. In five minutes more the waves began to dash into the boat and fill the lower decks, while hailstones as large as hen's eggs came down on the heads of the people who were huddled together on top. A huge wave struck the craft on one side at the same moment that a terrific blast of wind came up, and carried the boat over. All of the people on board, one hundred and fifty or more, were thrown into the water, some being caught underneath and others thrown into the waves. The boat turned bottom upwards, and only about twenty-five people were observed floating upon the surface. These caught hold of the boat and climed up on the unturned bottom, those first securing a position assisting others. In ten minutes more the twenty-five or so who had obtained safety on the boat could observe no others of the boat's crew or passengers floating on the surface of the continuing high sea of waves, but it was impossible for those who witnessed the horrible sight to lend any aid. Those remaining began calling for help from the shore. Soon the storm began to abate, and in half an hour lights were observed flitting about on the shore at Lake City, opposite which point the upturned steamer had now [illegible] as they would reach it were [illegible] they would be taken on by [illegible] of Lake City, the boat again turned over, this time on its side, and again all of the twenty-five remaining souls were hurled into the water. Of these, several were drowned before they could be brought [illegible] by those [illegible] ceeded, remaining afloat and again securing holds on the boat's side. The latest reports say that sixty persons are known to have been saved, and it is thought the death roll may be inside of one hundred.

TWO BIG BLAZES.

ONE AT MINNEAPOLIS, THE OTHER AT BENTON, TENN.—HEAVY LOSSES.

[illegible] of the Security Warehouse Tuesday [illegible] owned by Wood & More, was burned, [illegible] tailing a loss of nearly a million [illegible] The fire caught upon the second floor of the building, and is supposed to have [illegible] by spontaneous combustion. [illegible] floors, which [illegible] twine, which [illegible] names. The burned warehouse was erected in April of this year, and was used as a storage and transfer warehouse, and one of the largest establishments of its kind in Minneapolis. It cost about $50,000 and was insured for $35,000. Its proprietors say they will rebuild at once.

The losses are as follows: National Cordage company, binding twine, $235,000; insured. William Deering & Co., of Chicago, $125,000. Emerson, Talcott & Co., Rockford, Ill., $25,000. Grand Detour Plow company, Dixon, Ill., $25,000. American Road Machine company, Philadelphia, $10,000. Appleton Manufacturing company, Appleton, Wis., $35,000. O. S. Kelly & Co., Springfield, Ohio, $10,000. L. Waterbury & Co., New York, $100,000. Wood & Morse, $50,000. Miscellaneous loss, at least $200,000. In addition to these amounts are the losses of individuals, who had furniture stored. There was a large quantity of silverware burned. All the insurance, save that on the building, was held outside of the city.

A Denton, Texas, special says; Fire Tuesday morning destroyed one of the principal business blocks of Denton. The loss is $100,000, with an insurance of $45,000. The fire engine was out of order. The heaviest losers are: A. Graham, dry goods, building and stock, $28,000; C. A. Williams, dry goods, building and stock, $18,000; Mrs. Kowskey, $5,000.

THE ITALIAN EXODUS.

LEAVING THE COUNTRY AT THE RATE OF 175,000 A YEAR.

A cablegram from London says: The emigration statistics for the year 1889 issued by the Italian government, show an increase in the number of departures from Italy so large as to cause much uneasiness in regard to the country's available material for military augmentation in the event of an emergency demanding a large addition to the army. The returns just published show that during the period mentioned nearly 175,000 Italians have sought homes in other countries.

A FAMILY CREMATED.

A HOLOCAUST IN QUEBEC IN WHICH FIVE PEOPLE PERISH.

A dispatch from Quebec, Ontario, says: At 2 o'clock Friday morning fire was discovered in a barroom on St. Joseph street. The flames made such rapid progress that the whole house was soon ablaze, and a family of five people was burned to death.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE NOTES.

NEWS OF THE ORDER AND AND ITS MEMBERS.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE VARIOUS SECTIONS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE GREAT ORGANIZATION.—LEGISLATION, NOTES, ETC.

There are 2,196 Alliances in Georgia.

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There are 100,000 Alliancemen in North Carolina.

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The State Alliance will have a convention at Atlanta, August 19th.

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Seven new charters were issued on July 7th, and go to seven different counties.

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The Alabama State Alliance will hold its annual session in Montgomery, beginning on the first Wednesday in August.

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The *Clarion Ledger* denounces the census just taken in Jackson, Miss., as being grossly inacurate, and calls upon the city authorities to have a city census taken.

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West Virginia State Alliance will be organized at Charleston, Kanawha county, August 13, by President Barbee of Virginia, assisted by J. H. Turner, national secretary.

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The Alliance of Alabama will use flax bagging for the coming cotton crop. Cost 5¾ cents per yard for 1½ pound bagging, six cents per yard for two pound bagging.

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Your presence at the Alliance meetings tells the world that you know you have rights, and are willing to work and sacrifice for their maintainance.—*Florida Alliance-Farmer.*

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Jasper county, Indiana, has thirteen Alliances and 600 members. There are forty counties in the State under the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, with a membership of 40,000, all voters.

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The Alliance and all fraternal organizations were never more prosperous than to-day. The order is embracing all states and increasing in thoroughness and effectiveness.—*Arkansas Union Journal.*

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[illegible] members of Cedar Rock (Ga.,) [illegible] fers the same to [illegible] 407, have adopted [illegible] election.

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The colored Alliance farmers over in Alabama are taking action in regard to the ginning of cotton and the sale of the cotton seed. They hope by co-operation to remedy some of the evils now complained of in regard to high charges of ginning and low prices of cotton seed. They want the cotton seed oil mills not only to pay better prices for seed, but make earlier purchases of the same.

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If our Alliance and Union ever wishes to accomplish any great good they must launch out into the deep—take hold of state and national affairs, where all the great evils first exists, put men at the head of our government that will do the will of the masses of the people, and not [illegible] corporations and monied [illegible] have already brought our [illegible] financial ruin.—*Industrial Union.*

The campaign in South Carolina [illegible] coming complicated to a degree that perplexes outsiders. A wonderful thing to [illegible] seems to be the notice [illegible] agreed bers will support the Alliance that its members will support the candidates [illegible] on by the white farmers. This seems to put the element which contends that a division among the whites means negro supremacy at sea. It is, however, a natural result of the teachings of the Alliance, that all farmers, and indeed all producers, have common interests, which should be a stronger bond between them than mere party ties.—*National Economist.*

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The *Farmer's Friend*, Iola, Kan., says: "Prejudice is being killed. Did you ever think of that? The laboring people are coming rapidly to their senses and fully realize already that reform can only come by being brought about by concerted action. All over the country there seems to be a growing demand for a change in the political aspect of things; and when such a universal demand is made it must be heeded. An independent party, in which the great common people could join together in the election of candidates pledged to needed reforms, is demanded, and must be the outcome of the present state of affairs.

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At present there are six mills in Georgia manufacturing cotton bagging. There will probably be more. Two mills at Augusta, one at Dalton, and one at West Point, one at Rosedale, and one at Decatur, are turning out the bagging to cover the cotton crop of the State. If these cannot make it fast enough other mills will be started in the manufacture of it. Already ten thousand yards of cotton bagging has been shipped to Southern Georgia for the early crop. As soon as the crop blooms, and the demand for bagging begins, the bagging will be ready. Every bale of Georgia cotton will be covered with cotton bagging this year.

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Among other resolutions adopted by the Pickens County Alliance, at their recent meeting in Carrollton, Ala., are the following:

Resolved, That we favor the free coinage of silver.

Resolved, That we favor the Alliance manufacturing their own fertilizers, and that our delegate to the State Alliance be instructed to use his influence to that effect, and that we pledge our hearty support to such an action.

Resolved, That we favor the election of United States senator by direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That we favor a more liberal appropriation for common schools.

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A dispatch from Raleigh, says: The Farmers' Alliance of New Hanover county, N. C., has just done something which is exciting comment. Two representatives of the Alliance appeared before the democratic county executive committee, and asked for conference, the object of which was to secure representation on the state and congressional delegations, and also on the legislative ticket. After considerable discussion, the Alliancemen were unable to agree, and withdrew, and the following resolution was passed by the executive committee: "New Hanover county Farmers' Alliance sought a conference with the executive committee of the county, and demanded farmers on the legislative ticket, and representation in the congressional and state conventions. On being questioned they stated that they could not promise to support any democratic candidate who would not pledge himself to support the democrats of the Farmer's Alliance; that they would support the republican candidate in preference should he accede to the demands of Farmers' Alliance, even though the democratic party divides its nominees with the said alliance. We as democrats could not deviate from the platform of the democratic party, and by our action pledge the democratic voters to support the demands of the Farmers' Alliance, and have therefore declined to accede to the demand of the committee with whom we conferred."

HARRISON'S LETTER.

HE WRITES TO THE GRANGERS ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The Chicago *Journal* gives the text of a letter written by President Harrison in respone to, and declining an invitation to attend the National Grangers' exhibition. The president says in part:

"The tariff question, which is now before the people, is the most important question of the day, and the people should be thoroughly educated on it, as there is no doubt that the farming element of this country is the backbone of this government. It is necessary that they should understand this question, so that they can choose between free trade and protection, one of which would be ruinous to the government, and the other would be prosperity to the government. The free trade question is a dangerous one to handle, and if it should win in 1892 it would cause great distress throughout the land, something never experienced by the American people."

COOLER WEATHER.

THE SIGNAL OFFICE AT WASHINGTON ISSUES A SPECIAL PRESS BULLETIN.

[illegible] that through[illegible] Friday, furnished middle states, from [illegible]letin to the press: Lake Erie, and in po[illegible] reports show land, Thursday nig[illegible]uth Atlantic and coolest on record for [illegible]rgia northward to year. Following are [illegible]tions of New Eng. peratures, with relati[illegible] 66 degrees, one be- before reported d[illegible] 58 degrees, three be- of July. Savan[illegible] 56 degrees, two below; low; Wilming[illegible] degrees, four below; Lynch- low; Raleig[illegible] degrees, 54 degrees, seven Charlotte, Harrisonburg, 54 degrees, two burg and Northfield, Vt., 40 degrees, two below; Washington City and Sandusky. below[illegible]rees, and Boston 54—no difference. 56 de[illegible]

STANLEY'S MARRIAGE.

A BRILLIANT SOCIAL EVENT IN LONDON—A [illegible] MANY NOTABLES PRESENT.

[illegible] at Westminster abbey at [illegible] Saturday afternoon. The abbey was densely crowded. The wedding was a brilliant social event, and was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the ceremony was performed by the bishop of [illegible], assisted by Dean Bradley. The bride was overwhelmed with wedding presents, which flowed in from all parts of England, and frequently from people that neither she nor Stanley has ever heard of. The bride and groom will spend the honeymoon at Metchet court, Hampshire, which has been tendered to them by Lady Ashburton.

A BOY'S CRIME.

WANTED TO EXTERMINATE THE OLD FOLKS IN ORDER TO GET THEIR PROPERTY.

A dispatch of Thursday from Anna, Ill., says: A terrible story of youthful depravity comes from Gorville, a small town in the western edge of Johnson county, remote from railroads and telegraphic stations. Monday night, a supposed burglar broke into the house of a farmer named Morris Sullivan. On being challenged by Mr. Sullivan, he fired at him, inflicting a mortal wound. Morris Sullivan grappled with the murderer and was also fatally shot. The alarm was given; neighbors came in and caught the murderer, who proved to be the sixteen-year-old son of Sullivan. He gave as a reason for committing the atrocious crime the fact that he was tired waiting for the old folk's property.

AN ENGLISH PROTEST.

HOW OUR TARIFF BILL IS LOOKED UPON ACROSS THE WATER.

At Sheffield, England, Monday, the mayor of that city presided over a meeting attended by 12,000 persons, the object being to protest against the McKinley tariff bill as seriously affecting the Sheffield manufacturing interests. During the meeting Moses Cutler proposed, and the president of the chamber of commerce seconded, a resolution calling upon the government to take protective measures against the McKinley tariff bill.

TANNER OUTDONE.

AN ILLINOIS MAN'S LONG FAST—SIXTY DAYS WITHOUT NOURISHMENT.

John Roth, of Galena, Ill., who outdid Tanner in his celebrated fast, died Tuesday at the county assylum, having passed his sixtieth day of total abstinence from food or any kind of nourishment, except a small quantity of water, which was forced into his stomach mechanically every five hours. For such an absolute fast, his record is no doubt the longest ever made.

NEWS OF THE SOUTH.

BRIEF NOTES OF AN INTERESTING NATURE.

PITHY ITEMS FROM ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES THAT WILL ENTERTAIN THE READER—ACCIDENTS, FIRES, FLOODS, ETC.

A fire in Lula, Ga., on Wednesday, destroyed $20,000 worth of property.

Supervisor Young, of the Richmond, Va., district, says that city has between 80,300 and 80,500 population.

The State Teachers' association convened at Greenville, S. C., Wednesday night. They will be in session for three weeks.

Considerable progress is being made in raising a subscription of $300,000 for a cotton mill at East Chattanooga, Tenn. Boston parties have subscribed $100,000 of the amount.

A dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas says: Dr. W. Mitchell, pastor of the Broadway Presbyterian church, of Fort Worth, was arrested Tuesday for forgeries amounting to $2,500.

The Gould headquarters, the merchants' exchange and the Henderson buildings in Dallas, Texas, were destroyed by fire Monday morning. The loss is $157,000; insurance $83,000.

The Chattanooga *Times* says that the returns of 26 counties of Tennessee show an increase of 60,000 in the population and it estimates that the total population of the state is about 2,500,000 by the census.

A dispatch of Thursday from Glasgow, Va., says: The Natural Bridge property has been sold to a Massachusetts and Virginia syndicate for $200,000. It was purchased from Colonel H. A. Parson and Hon. James G. Blaine, who have owned it for a number of years.

A Brunswick, Ga., dispatch of Wednesday says: One hundred and fifty men are now actively at work in the burned district, preparing the ground for new buildings. Nearly all of the insurance has been adjusted, and a part has been settled.

The verification of the census reports for Richmond, Va., was concluded Wednesday, and Supervisor Young's rough calculation makes the population of the city 80,631, or about 6,000 less than was expected. The addition of Manchester and the suburbs of the two places make over 100,000.

A Paris, Tex., special of Tuesday says: It seems that the proprietors of the Choctaw Orphan Asylum Lottery company have not abandoned their scheme yet. They declare that the United States government has no right to interfere, and that they intend to proceed. [illegible] county, Ga., seventeen [illegible] had gone to Garrett's house to arrest him for some offense, when the negro shot him with an old army musket.

At a meeting of the ministers and members of the several Protestant churches of Montgomery, Ala., recently, a permanent association, to be known as the "Sam Jones Association," was formed. A permanent chairman, with a number of vice presidents, secretary and treasurer were chosen.

Thursday while James Morgan, conductor, G. B. McKeelan and George Hadson, brakemen, all employed on the Southern, were under the [illegible], Ky., Engineer [illegible] at Sudley [illegible] engine, causing the three men to be run over and injured so that they will die.

A dispatch on Tuesday from Greenville, S. C., says: Work on the United States court house and post-office building at this place has been commenced at last, and will be pushed to completion as fast as possible. The contractor is required to finish it by the 1st of July, 1891. This building has been badly needed for years.

Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches at Montgomery are making extensive preparations for the coming of Sam Jones in October. A meeting was held to arrange for the construction of a tabernacle to hold six thousand. Committees were appointed for various purposes, and all are hard at work to make Jones' visit a great success.

The twenty-second annual convention of the Southern Dental association met in Atlanta Tuesday. Hundreds of delegates from every section of the north, east, south and west were present and the meeting from the outset was the most brilliant convention known to the association since it was first organized in Atlanta twenty-two years ago.

A TRUCE DECLARED.

THE L. & N. STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK PENDING INVESTIGATIONS.

On Friday, at Louisville, Ky., a written agreement was drawn up between General Manager Metcalf, of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and the striking brakemen and switchmen, by which the men consent to return to work immediately. It is provided that General Manager Metcalf shall thoroughly investigate the demands and complaints made by the men, and give them a final decision as to what the authorities of the road will do in the way of granting them. The men return to work under the old rates. The conductors are also promised a full investigation of their grievances. The temporary settlement of the trouble, of course, is regarded as a victory for the raod.

It is announced that 40,000 Mussulmans are about to emigrate from the Caucasus into Turkey, having obtained the Sultan's permission. The Russian Government favors this exodus, as it intends to populate the Caucasus with peasants from the northern provinces of Russia.

HARVARD intends to erect a monster club house for the use of all clubs connected with that University. If the scheme is carried out the new building will be erected near the campus, and the various clubs can secure quarters at much lower rates than they pay now. It will cost about $75,000.